

Page 2 Hearing re: Debtors Motion For the Entry of an Order Approving (I) Adequacy of the Disclosure. Statement, (II) the Solicitation and Notice Procedures with Respect to Confirmation of the Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation for Gawker Media Group, Inc., Gawker Media LLC, and Gawker Hungary Kft., (III) the Form of Ballots and Notices in Connection Therewith, and (IV) the Scheduling of Certain Dates with Respect Thereto (related document(s)308). Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Page 6 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MR. GALARDI: Good morning, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. GALARDI: For the record, Gregg Galardi, on behalf of Gawker Media LLC and the related Debtors. Your 5 6 Honor, we filed an agenda. Why don't I go to the second matter first because it is the matter on a 2004 exam, and 7 8 the parties have consulted and we'd requested an 9 adjournment. Your Honor had originally granted it for 10 November, I think, 14th or 15th, and then we contacted and 11 our agreement is to put it off even longer than that. 12 noted in the status. 13 THE COURT: I don't have that on my calendar 14 because it was probably adjourned, so just deal with 15 chambers if we agreed to a different date. 16 MR. GALARDI: That's right, and it's on for 17 December 29th. So the only matter that is really -- is on 18 today for the agenda is the Debtor's motion for approval of 19 a disclosure statement and plan. 20 Your Honor, we had originally filed a plan back in 21 September. We filed an amended plan and disclosure 22 statement yesterday. We did convey it to Court, there were 23 a few extra changes that happened overnight, but I emphasize 24 they are very few. What I would propose to do, Your Honor, is first 25

note for the record that there are Certificates of Service on file with respect to the service of the disclosure statement. Those are at Dockets #326, 346, 353, and 382. What I would then turn to, Your Honor, is maybe just giving Your Honor a little bit of an overview of the plan and a summary of the plan, and then take up the standard by which we think that we have satisfied the requirements of adequate information.

there were two objections. Well, there are two reservations of rights that were actually filed. One is by the creditor's committee, and one was from certain former employees and independent contractors. We believe that those reservations of rights have been resolved by our disclosure statement in the plan. I would note two other parties that we've been in contact. One obviously is the U.S. Trustee, who's reserved all rights; there are releases in these plans, and they've reserved all rights with respect to all matters for confirmation. And I've been in contact with the U.S. Trustee's Office.

The second party that contacted us is the party that is the second-lien make-whole owner, Columbus Nova.

I've referred to them before. We are still working through whether the plan treatment that we have provided to them is resolved. There are still some issues, but we believe we

will resolve that during the course of the next six weeks and prior to confirmation.

So we don't believe that there are currently any objections to the disclosure statement as it has been amended. And, indeed, what I believe we've done is made significant progress, as Your Honor probably can see from the last time we spoke, resolving certain of the claims that we've talked about in these cases. And what I think is maybe most useful to Your Honor is to go through what I think are the most significant changes in the plan and disclosure statement if Your Honor has questions. And what I see for the next six weeks, should Your Honor approve it, is having adequate information and answer any questions from Your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. GALARDI: First, Your Honor, I think that the key issue for this plan is now what we call the plan settlement section, which is in plan -- in Section 7 of the disclosure statement. As Your Honor may recall, when we first filed the disclosure statement and as Your Honor has heard on numerous occasions when I've been before Your Honor on these matters, one of the major issues in the case was after the sale of substantially all of the assets, how would those assets be allocated among the various three estates.

As Your Honor will recall, the only estates whose

assets were sold were the assets of Gawker Media and what we now refer to as Gawker Hungary because we had to change the name. The holding company, which is GMGI, is totally dependent on distributions out of one of those two estates.

Your Honor, in the first disclosure statement that we filed, we noted that it was at least the Debtor's position that the assets should be allocated two-thirds to Gawker Hungary and one-third to Gawker Media, based on historical transfer pricing. The committee obviously had objected to that and had raised concerns about that.

As I announced, I believe, at the last hearing, which was a status conference, we had productive conversations with the committee about potentially resolving that, but not resolving certain of the creditor claims. We continued to proceed with those discussions, but at the same time, Your Honor, it made sense to the parties -- and I thank the parties for their efforts -- to not only address the allocation issues, but a lot of the other issues. as set forth in the disclosure statement, the committee had filed -- or not filed -- had sent us a demand, a standing demand, and there were issues with respect to the creditor claims, so we entered into negotiations. I think it was probably three days in my office with Mr. Bollea and his counsel, and in addition, conversations with Terrill and also Mr. Ayyadurai, who happen to be the three committee

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members, but they're also three of the most active plaintiffs who have actually prosecuted their claims, and I think that's significant.

Your Honor, as a result and as set forth in the plan settlement, again, subject to Your Honor's approval under a 9019 standard going to confirmation, what we have laid out is a series of those settlements. And I'll call -- this is settlement Category 1, which I believe settles allocation -- that two-thirds/one-third I mentioned -- intercompany debts -- how do those debts and claims between the two companies get treated -- and certain causes of action, and those are causes are action that could either mush all of the estates together, a technical term, into a substantive consolidation estate or alter ego veil piercing-type plans. And in addition, which is absolutely critical to the creditors, it is their particular claims, and then the other creditors out there claims.

So that is all set forth in Section 7 of the plan.

That's one major settlement.

THE COURT: How did you settle the intercompany claims? I understand the creditor claims and the allocations of 60/40 split at this point.

MR. GALARDI: Correct. Well, again, when you ask me about intercompany claims, I'm going to break them into two different types of intercompany claims. Let's take what

I'll call not really intercompany debt claims, but the sort of breaches of fiduciary duty alter ego substantive consolidation-type claims. Those claims are resolved pursuant to the settlement in the following way: One -- and, again, we don't believe that there are valid such claims, but I think Your Honor is asking me what consideration and where can I look in the plan to see what you basically valued it and what am I anticipating for a 9019 motion, so I'll answer it that way.

One is there was an intercompany claim between -well, there was two claims, let me put it this way. was \$23 million allegedly on the books of Gawker Hungary that Gawker Media would have had to pay. Let's call that the big intercompany claim from Gawker Media over to Gawker Hungary. On the other side of the balance sheet, there was about a \$3 million intercompany claim that Gawker Hungary owed to Gawker Media, okay. The way in which we resolved this, and it also was tax purposes and other purposes, the way that that has been resolved in this plan is as follows: First, based upon the reallocation, there's been essentially -- I won't call it a write down because it's not a forgiveness of debt -- there's been a restatement of what that debt was -- and I think we describe it here. It comes from -- one of the intercompany licensing revenues, I think if my recollection's correct and Mr. Holden is here, roughly

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came down from 10 to 7. So there was a straight you don't have that debt.

Second, that left about \$19 to \$20 million. Under the plan, you will notice that the intercompany claims, subject to Your Honor's approval, from Gawker Media to pay Gawker Hungary gets paid \$16 million. And then the balance of that claim, which is roughly \$3/\$4 million is subordinated until after all of the unsecured creditors are paid in full. So essentially, there's a reduction and not a full payment of that intercompany claim.

But that's not the end of the story because there was other intercompany claims. So, again, I've lived it so I'm going to try to say it simply here. The Gawker Hungary really doesn't have any unsecured creditors left as a result of the sale. So if you think about the flow of money, the money goes from the intercompany and then would be a distribution. If Your Honor approves that \$16 million, it would be a distribution up to GMGI. And under this plan, GMGI has offered, as part of the settlement, to give a \$2 million guaranty to unsecured creditors. And there's a long priority scheme, which I'll talk about, with unsecured creditors of Gawker Media, so there's a benefit to the Gawker Media creditors.

In addition to think about GMGI, GMGI has essentially said, we're not going to look at this of two-

thirds/one-third. They've essentially settled the issue by saying, we'll let it be a 60/40 split. And in that sense, GMGI -- or, ultimately, the equity -- is settling for less than they might otherwise get so that Gawker Media, we believe, will be able to pay all of the unsecured creditors in full wit what we've left behind.

So part of the settlement and part of the discussions -- and, again, there were more equity members than Mr. Denton, and Mr. Denton was involved, but there were other preferred equity members. They obviously want their money now as fast as possible. Gawker Media obviously wants money available to the unsecured creditors, so there was a tension of how to essentially split it up so that they get something, they get reasonable assurances, and creditors -- and I think Mr. Zipes asked the same question -- so creditors at Gawker Media will be able to come in at confirmation and say, that reserve is not enough, that creditor trust is not enough, what you've pointed out that intercompany claim should not go as much, that guaranty is not as much.

We anticipate having all of those potential issues at confirmation, but that's the structure of the intercompany debts and settlements. There's a forgiveness of a \$200,000 note, I believe, between GMGI and Gawker Media. There's not going to be prosecutions of claims. And

I think one of the biggest points of all of this -- and I think the committee has agreed with us -- litigating the morass of those issues saves the estate probably \$10 million minimum, and the allocation and the claims results in a tax savings of roughly another \$9 to \$10 million if we consummate this transaction by year end.

So in some sense, by settling, GMGI may get more, but it's also the creditors get more available. And in a sense, that was what started the conversations when we then met with Mr. Bollea and the other claimants because obviously if we had stuck with the two-thirds/one-third, there wouldn't have been enough to pay the unsecured creditors at Gawker Media. So both the committee and the individuals wanted to make sure that there was enough money. And we've done, and Your Honor probably has seen, a series of objections with respect to a number of the other claims that are in the hundreds of millions, which we dispute.

So did I answer your question about --?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GALARDI: Okay. Your Honor, and all of that is set out in the plan settlement. There was a flow of funds, it's also in the liquidation. So what we believe is if this plan is approved, then we put on evidence on 9019.

We'll put on evidence about the sale proceeds; we'll put on evidence about the expenses; we'll put on evidence about the

intercompany claims; we'll put on evidence about our investigation of the breaches of fiduciary duty to substantive consolidation; and also, we're going to put on evidence with respect to the creditor's views.

THE COURT: Before we leave this, in the earlier version, you had had a section, second lien make-whole settlement. Are you telling me that's not settled?

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, in that plan, again, we noted that that was what we believed the settlement is.

They have not accepted that treatment. We are still having those negotiations. We believe we will settle it at that amount or some very close to that.

THE COURT: So explain to me what the claim is and what the proposed treatment is.

MR. GALARDI: Sure. Your Honor, the claim is, as you'll recall, we paid off the -- I call it the Columbus note of debt. Let's call it the second lien debt. The second lien debt was paid in full with interest, including default interest, at the time of the closing. In addition to being paid in full with default interest, there was also a provision in the agreement that provides for a 25 percent, I think it is, make-whole, or \$3.75 million. The primary obligor on that obligation is GMGI, the parent company, but it is guaranteed by both of the subsidiaries.

Your Honor is familiar enough with make-whole

litigation, that there are a number of arguments that you could make, and obviously a number of arguments that they say that are not valid. But the one that we have focused most on is that this is a penalty. You got your full payment, you got your default interest, and now you're going to kick in a 25 percent extra penalty.

The circumstances of that loan, Your Honor, were that it was a borrowing in the beginning of this year. And it was to help the company, one, through the litigation and, two, there was -- Columbus Nova had a representative put on the board and it was for purchase of certain of the equity. The proposed treatment under the plan is the following. So, again, looking at it -- and, again, Mr. Simon is here today on behalf of Columbus Nova -- but looking at it, the Debtors said that this is a penalty, we don't want to spend much money litigating it, you'll spend \$3.75 million very quickly, let's settle it this way.

The settlement provides that the first \$1.5
million of that penalty is paid on a non-subordinated basis,
500 from each of the three Debtor entities. The second
part, the balance of that, is that, at least with respect to
Gawker Media -- and I think that's the critical one -Gawker Media would be obligated to pay the 750. So after,
after all unsecured claims at Gawker Media are paid in full.

So a moment ago when I referred to the waterfall

scheme for unsecured creditors, in our plan, that's the third level of the waterfall scheme. So why don't I turn to that for a second and I'll come back. The first level is the creditor reserve; I think it's at 3.75 now. The second level is there are retained assets, one of which is the gawker.com asset that may be sold, so you top up on that. If, and only if, those two amounts are not sufficient to pay the unsecured claims, they can look to the 750. And if, and only if, that doesn't happen, you could look to the \$2 million guaranty that I talked about before. Again, all assuming Your Honor approves the plan, but that's the structure.

THE COURT: How'd you come up with 750? I thought you said \$1.5 million was being paid by the three entities.

MR. GALARDI: We did 500 -- well, we did 1. -what we split, we split the claim into three parts, each
1.25. I got to do math at the stand here today, at the
podium, but 1.25 each.

THE COURT: Oh, 1.25 each.

MR. GALARDI: Well, the total claim against each entity was 1.25 each. The first 500 of each of those claims was paid from the entities, and that left 750 at each of the entities. But because the primary obligor was at GMGI and because it was a pass-through, we sort of moved that all up to GMGI that -- those two 750, but there's still 750 over at

Gawker Media.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GALARDI: And so, as -- I won't say as a penalty, but as a compromise, they've subordinated their payment at Gawker Media, the 750, and they've also subordinated the payment at GMGI. And so, that's how we've proposed to resolve it. The discussions have been about the amount and the terms on that and the risk factors. We've had those discussions.

And, again, since we were in other settlement conversations and wanted to see how the case went out, they sort of stayed on where they were the last time I was here, until such time as we could announce these other settlements and get them comfortable with the cash flows. But we do -- we're very confident that we will have that settlement, Your Honor, and not a litigation over whether that was a penalty.

The other aspect of the settlement, Your Honor, which went to the allocation, but resolve certain allocation issues -- and I think is very important as has been picked up in the press -- we have agreed that Mr. Bollea's claim -- and, Your Honor, he had \$115 million claim and he also had a punitive claim. But his claims will be settled for \$31 million, plus a percentage of recovery from what we call the contingent account; that's where the retained causes of action are. Mr. Ayyadurai has agreed to a settlement in the

amount of \$750,000, and will not have a claim to the contingent proceeds account. And Miss Terrill will have a settlement of \$500,000 and no claim to the creditor -- to that residual. And that residual was split again in negotiations with Mr. Bollea -- 45 percent to the creditors, 55 percent to GMGI, which could be to the benefit of the equity.

Those were the allocation settlements. I think it's also important to understand about the settlements.

And, again, final documentation on Mr. Bollea is due on the plan supplement date or earlier. You spend enough time on a term sheet, you're pretty much to the settlement agreement.

It's just been my busy on doing the disclosure statement.

Mr. Bollea agrees to waive -- and this'll get to the releases -- Mr. Bollea is taking this payment in satisfaction of certain claims against Mr. Denton and A.J. Daulerio, who, as Your Honor knows from the previous proceedings, were subject to various litigations, as well as, you'll see in the plan, employees and independent contractors as a defined term. Mr. Bollea filed claims up at the parent; he filed claims in Mr. Denton's case; he filed claims here.

What's still left out is a punitive damage claim against those individuals, and they will deal with that in, I believe, Mr. Denton's case, but we're hopeful that that

also gets resolved. And with respect to Mr. Ayyadurai and with respect to Miss Terrill, those claims also waive claims against the other parties to the extent that they're covered by indemnity. So the Debtor has essentially gotten out of indemnity-type claims, as well, and third-party claims, which helps clear what has been referred to as the indemnity dam at Gawker Media or GMGI.

So that's -- so I think I've covered the plan settlements, Your Honor, unless you have a question about those.

THE COURT: No.

MR. GALARDI: Okay. Now, obviously -- well, maybe not obvious to everyone -- the plan settlements drive, as well as tax concerns that I had mentioned at one point in these hearings, drive what I'll call the summary chart that is in the disclosure statement, which lays out creditors' recoveries. Importantly, we're not seeking substantive consolidation of these plans. And generally, you'll see unsecured creditors have ranges of recoveries, but I want to focus on that for a few seconds.

There are claims -- and Your Honor is familiar with bankruptcy. You'll have, for example, claims by Mr. Huang, who you remember he appeared earlier on a case. I can't remember, he was 100 million, but he's probably filed three claims of 100 million at Gawker Media; just updating,

he's also probably filed a claim in the Hungary case and in the case of GMGI. Whether or not he has claims against the other entities, that's something that's the subject of a claims objection. Mr. Bollea had filed claims in a lot of those entities.

So we believe those range of claims is way high; and, indeed, other than the claims that we are settling and some standard trade claims, we actually believe there are no other claims left in the case, but that is something Your Honor will decide on the claims objections. Many of these are not traditional or personal injuries -- I don't know if you've read the objections, but we don't -- we believe Your Honor can, in fact, resolve those. So you'll see a wide range, but our view is that the unsecured creditors here will, in fact, receive 100 percent distribution, which will help, obviously, with the argument of the intercompany and everything else. We have filed objections and will be proceeding with those.

Again, another benefit, though not in my case, as I mentioned, the GMGI estate, we're trying to deal with all of the indemnity claims. It's wholly dependent, but as Your Honor knows, Mr. Denton is a large preferred shareholder, so how that estate does will help and affect his estate. His counsel is here. I think this is progress in both cases, especially since we've gotten rid or at least claims for

which indemnity would be asserted by Mr. Denton or Bollea that we can resolve those, as well as Mr. Daulerio.

As I mentioned, there's the Gawker Media unsecured creditors waterfall. I've walked through that for you. And Gawker Hungary, as I mentioned to you, to them and to the creditors of Gawker Hungary, the allocation issue, other than for tax reasons, was not a major issue because all of those claims had been paid in full. Now there may be things that come out of the woodwork, and as Your Honor may recall from Univision sale, we had an obligation to dissolve, but also to leave a \$2 million credit support. We believe this will resolve all of those issues.

So turning now to what I believe is the other major change, or at least one major change or what I want to highlight for Your Honor as a two comm controversial issue - not seeking approval, obviously, but highlighted. You will see, Your Honor, there are releases in the plan. There is an injunction; I'm not sure that's controversial. There is exculpation, which I don't believe is --

THE COURT: Well, about your injunction.

MR. GALARDI: Okay.

THE COURT: The injunction runs in favor of the Debtors, and then it says and other parties and interests. I don't know who that is.

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I think the answer is

Pg 23 of 54 Page 23 1 going to be -- I think we can clarify that. What the main 2 focus of that injunction is is the Debtors and the employees and the independent contractors for exactly the publication 3 issues. So we certainly clarify that. I understand the 4 5 ambiguity of just other parties and interests. It can't be 6 everybody in the case. 7 THE COURT: On the exculpation, you're 8 exculpating parties from the enforcement that the terms of 9 the plan and the contracts, instruments, et cetera. 10 other words, it's -- and it's exculpated, and it's 11 exculpation from future conduct. How do I do that? So no 12 matter what they do --13 MR. GALARDI: And I think it's, again, bad 14 drafting that we can correct. You think it's overreaching; 15 I'll say it's bad drafting on the point. So I think what 16 we'll do is we'll modify it to make it clear that it's 17 exculpated for anything taken up until the entry of the Confirmation Order, which is, I think, the standard way to 18 19 do that. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And then on your third-party 21

releases.

MR. GALARDI: Yes. May I make my pitch? THE COURT: The releases are not limited to the claims relating to the Debtor.

MR. GALARDI: Correct.

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Page 24 1 THE COURT: So that if you have a bank creditor, 2 let's say who has a mortgage against one of these released 3 employees, this third-party release would release that 4 mortgage claim. 5 MR. GALARDI: Well, that's not the intention, Your 6 Honor. 7 THE COURT: I'm sure it's not. 8 MR. GALARDI: So --9 THE COURT: That's what it does. 10 MR. GALARDI: Okay, that will be fixed. What is 11 intended by that --12 THE COURT: Unless it goes to the beginning of 13 time, it has nothing to do with what occurred during the 14 case or anything like that. 15 MR. GALARDI: Yes, Your Honor, and there's also 16 going to be a temporal element to it. So I think what we 17 can do is clearly modify that because -- let me explain to 18 Your Honor what we have in mind. And I'm glad we're having 19 a dialogue before now and not on the confirmation hearing. 20 As Your Honor is well aware, we are subject to 21 litigation for publishing articles. There is generally, as 22 I've learned through this case, a one-year statute of 23 limitations from which people can sue you. We obviously have the benefit of a bar date, an administrative bar date. 24 25 Mr. Denton will eventually have the benefit of his bar date.

Writers and the independent contractors that wrote the articles, the people like Mr. Daulerio, and I don't want to speak to the benefit, they will not have that benefit; but yet, they would have indemnification claims, and they're represented by counsel.

THE COURT: What happens to those claims if they're not filed or liquidated by the time of confirmation?

MR. GALARDI: Exactly why we have put in the plan a third-party release. We are saying to those people who have gotten a benefit under our bankruptcy case that they

MR. GALARDI: Exactly why we have put in the plan a third-party release. We are saying to those people who have gotten a benefit under our bankruptcy case that they are being asked to waive the claims against those individuals. So they would be barred from bringing any new claims against those individuals, i.e., the writers, the employees, and the independent contractors. We believe they are getting consideration for that because they are going to be able to get distributions.

THE COURT: That's fine, as long as the claims arise from stuff they did for the Debtor.

MR. GALARDI: Exactly.

THE COURT: This is much broader than that. It's a release of any claims that may exist that may have nothing to do with the Debtor.

MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. And, again, bad drafting, last minute drafting. That has to be clear, and we will make it clear in the version that goes out.

THE COURT: Okay, so we admit it's only drafted.

What else?

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I would say that there are two other -- and at this point, what I'd like to do is just hand up to Your Honor the very light changes that we did last night. And these, I believe, are really in the spirit of (indiscernible). May I approach?

THE COURT: Sure. I have one other question about the plan that relates to these releases. You have a definition in the plan releasing party. I don't think it appears anywhere in the plan itself, other than in the definitions.

MR. GALARDI: We'll check that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't you just do a word search.

MR. GALARDI: Yeah, we will. Again, it's gone through many iterations, so I'm not surprised that we have some stray definitions. And, Your Honor, I do want to make clear -- and Mr. Tabak reminds me -- the only releases is a release to the extent under law that we actually have these indemnifications. I just -- again, Your Honor, with respect to the few changes -- and I do think these are clarifications -- what I'd ask you to first look to is the disclosure statement. Though there are a couple of omits, one thing -- and, again, as you read things and then prepare for the disclosure statement hearing, I thought there was

not a clear statement. So on Page 11 of the disclosure statement --

THE COURT: Is this the one you just gave me? MR. GALARDI: This is the one I just handed to You will see that these changes are extremely light, but just so that there could be no issue, I thought it was there, but you read everything and you don't see. Paragraph 6, we wanted to note that the value of the Debtor's asset, retained assets. I've seen cases that say you have to tell them where it is. We're only five months into the case, we don't have -- know the current value of the retained assets, including the gawker.com assets. We are going to file a plan supplement that looks at the litigations, but I did want to know for readers that we didn't know that. But, again, we may have a solvent case. So one of the issues will be, can you even bring preferences if there were, obviously, if it's a solvent case. So that's part of what's going to happen over the next six weeks. So I did want Your Honor to be aware of that.

Page 48 of that disclosure statement is the other second big change, but this is really a conforming change of definitions. We had a definition of employee parties; we had changed last night or yesterday the employees and independent contractor definitions. So that just makes clear that the injunction obviously will take Your Honor's

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comments into effect and make those changes.

Finally, Your Honor, on the plan, and I think this is, again, we think it was covered. If Your Honor would turn to Page 4 of the plan document that I provided to Your Honor, we made one other clarification, and I've realized the result of a question yesterday. You'll see the Debtor indemnification obligation said meant -- it originally means indemnification, contribution, reimbursement, or such other -- or other such obligations.

We always thought it covered advance of defense costs of duty to defend, we wanted to make that clear and we still left or other such clarifications; otherwise, those -- I think we actually captured all of the other substantive changes to the disclosure statement and plan in what we handed to Your Honor. And I apologize that it was late in the day yesterday or midway through the day and it was late. But, Your Honor, I think that was better to get you all of them at once, as opposed to watching the sausage be made, so to speak.

Your Honor, with respect to the general standard,
Your Honor is familiar that adequate information has to be
sufficient detailed. In light of the circumstances, there
is -- there are 18 factors that have been floated around by
the courts. I'll just go quickly through them with Your
Honor, and I'll point to the sections. We think we actually

satisfy all 18.

The circumstances that gave rise to the filing of bankruptcy is in Section 5. The explanation of the available assets and values is in Section 4. The anticipated future of the Debtor is spread throughout these sections -- 1, 2, 3. The sources of information are in the preface. A disclaimer is in Section 11. The condition and performance of the Debtors while in Chapter 11 is 6. The information regarding claims and the estates is in 8 and elsewhere. A liquidation analysis is in 10. There was a description, and we filed yesterday a liquidation analysis. And I'll spend a couple of minutes with Your Honor on that liquidation analysis because I think it also helps clarify some of Your Honor's questions.

The information and accounting methods used to produce the financial information. We don't have projections because we have liquidated, but we do have the financial, and there are the books and records of the company that is disclosed. Information regarding the future management of the company; we have a plan administration who is to be identified in the plan supplement. A summary of the plan and reorganization and liquidation; as I mentioned, we already went through that, and it's also the liquidation is in the liquidation analysis. An estimate of all administrative expenses, including attorneys' fees and

accountants; there's no specific numbers in there, other than they are reflected in the allocation and they are also reflected in the liquidation analysis.

Again, M is projections. We have some tables that say what the recoveries are, so that's about the best we do, but we're not a going concern. Information to the risks; there is a risk section. The actual projected value that can be obtained from avoidable transfers, I just mentioned why I added in that paragraph today. We didn't have anything that was crisp on that one. The existence and likelihood of possible success of non-bankruptcy litigation. We did go through our litigations and, as we've said many times on the record, that we believe we will succeed on those litigations and settle the ones -- settle the Bollea litigation where there was a judgment.

The tax consequences of the plan. There is a tax disclosure and, as I've mentioned a couple of times, Your Honor, one of the major issues is to try to go effective before year end because of the way that Hungarian count tax works and the way that U.S. tax work, so we've got a lot of work to do between now and the 13th, but that is a major factor here, and there is disclosure with respect to that.

The relationship of the Debtor with its affiliates is described in Section 4. And the collectability of any accounts receivable. We really don't have accounts

Page 31 1 receivable, they've been sold, but there is a description in 2 Section 7. 3 Your Honor, just to point out, I think it's important for the liquidation analysis, and I actually had a 4 debate a little bit about this. We filed --5 6 THE COURT: Where is the liquidation analysis? 7 MR. GALARDI: It was filed as a separate document, 8 Exhibit C. I'm not sure, it may be tabbed. THE COURT: I didn't have it in the loose-leaf you 9 10 sent last weekend. 11 MR. GALARDI: May I hand the Court a copy? Let me 12 just see if I have it here. 13 THE COURT: Yes, please. 14 MR. GALARDI: I think it's helpful for a couple of 15 important points. It's Docket 405, Your Honor. The first 16 important point I want to point out, and I had many debates 17 with myself and others about this. There is a methodology, 18 Your Honor, and the second paragraph of the methodology I think is very important for this particular Debtor and this 19 20 particular liquidation analysis. 21 My understanding under New York law is that if you 22 were to look at a liquidation under a Chapter 7, the Trustee could come in and say, well, I'll take all of the 23 24 settlements or whatever you've done, and I'm supposed to do 25 a liquidation analysis getting the benefit of those

settlements. Whether or not they can do that is another question.

So one of the important points we wanted to point out in this liquidation analysis, which I -- is that we made four critical assumptions: First, that the Trustee proceeds with the settlements with the creditors set forth in the plan, even if there were in a plan; second is that the Trustee proceeds with the allocation settlement set forth in the plan, even if there were in a plan; the Trustee is able to succeed on the prosecutions of the claims objections, though is really new to the case and has no knowledge; and the Trustee makes distributions before year end securing the tax benefits.

So we've done what I think if someone wanted to challenge the best interest test at confirmation, we've given them what I think is the strongest case against us.

That was important for us. And then what you will see, Your Honor -- and, again, we've used the assumptions that we used favorable to us in the plan -- you will that this, if it works out the way we believe, one we will -- and, again, not for Your Honor's ruling, but I do want to point out -- we go through the cash, we go through the allocation, you see the distributions, and you see that we have set the claims at the numbers that I had mentioned to Your Honor before. For example, at Gawker Media, you'll see unsecured claims of \$36

million; you'll see that there was intercompany claims of 24, which also had GMGI; we've given a recovery. Those are derived recoveries, and creditors would get somewhere between 90 and 93 percent. Our view is they would get 100 percent under our plan.

The rest of it is almost irrelevant because you can't get more than 100 percent. So if it flows through, it goes to the equity; and if you look at the equity here, equity has an upside and a downside compared to liquidation. Again, with all the favorable, this would be better for the equity because they can get potentially more under the assumption. So that's how we did the analysis, and it flows through. And, obviously, at confirmation, we will make a more detailed presentation with respect to it and if any objection is actually raised.

THE COURT: How much cash is going to be left in these combined estates these settlements go through and pay off the settlements?

MR. GALARDI: Well, take it collectively -- let me do it this way.

THE COURT: Or if you want, how much cash in the case and how much will the claims be, assuming the settlements and (indiscernible) beyond liquidated claims to be?

MR. GALARDI: I think the simplest way to answer

Page 34 1 that question is the following: If we're right about 2 unsecured claims and you use up the entire reserve, but go 3 no higher than the reserve, right, that 3.75 that I've referred to, which we still think is a high number, there 4 5 will be that could flow through the system and go all the 6 way up to GMGI somewhere around \$39-\$40 million. 7 THE COURT: But what's the total amount of debt in 8 the three cases? 9 MR. GALARDI: The only -- there's -- when you say 10 debt, there's no more secured debt, it's all been paid off. 11 THE COURT: But assuming that -- I asked you how 12 much money is in the case and how much money is the debt. 13 So assume nothing's been paid off, but, you know, have been 14 settled. If it's 100 cent case, it doesn't really matter if 15 you're paying now or later, I suppose. 16 MR. GALARDI: Correct. And the only issue about 17 whether it's a 100 cent case is when you have three or four claims -- 20 million, 80 million, and a 100 million --18 19 that's the whole dilemma we have. 20 THE COURT: What do you think the unsecured debt 21 is going to come in at. 22 MR. GALARDI: I think it's going to be under \$36 23 million, including the settlements we've set up. 24 THE COURT: Including the settlements? 25 MR. GALARDI: Correct.

Page 35 1 THE COURT: And how much cash is in the case? 2 MR. GALARDI: Well, in the Gawker Media case, it's 3 THE COURT: What's the total? 4 5 MR. GALARDI: Well, there's 60 plus, I think. 6 me just look at where we are on the Gawker Hungary. I think 7 there's about 100, right; 70-80 for distribution. 8 THE COURT: Okay. And how much is Gawker Hungary 9 getting after it makes its contribution and is basically out 10 of the case? 11 MR. GALARDI: Let's start with what does it -- I'm 12 going to say on the down stroke. So day one and as a result 13 of the allocation, without that 16 that sweeps over -- let 14 me get to the waterfall, okay -- 34, right? Okay, so Your 15 Honor, we also did a waterfall analysis. So the easy way to 16 say it, and now this is -- I'll just put on for Your Honor. 17 After you split purchase price and gross sources, there's 18 about \$152 million in the estate, okay. Let's just start 19 with that. But then we subtracted out debt. So as we sit 20 here today with anticipated cash, we think there will be 21 available to fund a plan 55 million -- \$56 million over at 22 GM LLC, 35 million at Gawker Hungary, and basically \$8,000 23 at GMGI. So now let's pay the claimants. 24 THE COURT: And Gawker Hungary is contributing how 25 much to the case, to the Gawker Media case, which basically

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	Page 36
1	has all the debt.
2	MR. GALARDI: To GMGI?
3	THE COURT: No, to most of the debt resides in
4	Gawker Media, right?
5	MR. GALARDI: Correct, let's say 100 percent of
6	the debt.
7	THE COURT: Okay. And isn't Gawker Hungary paying
8	something to Gawker Media?
9	MR. GALARDI: It's not really paying something;
10	it's not collecting on its intercompany debt.
11	THE COURT: I understand. Is that 16 million part
12	of the
13	MR. GALARDI: 34? No.
14	THE COURT: Okay. So you don't count that as part
15	of the debt.
16	MR. GALARDI: Correct.
17	THE COURT: All right. How much are
18	unsubordinated unsecured debt is there in the case?
19	MR. GALARDI: Again, I come back to we believe the
20	unsecured debt in total is about \$36 million.
21	THE COURT: And that includes the subordinated
22	debt?
23	MR. GALARDI: I'm not sure what you're referring
24	to as subordinated.
25	THE COURT: Well, you're saying that certain

	Page 37
1	claims will not be paid until the unsecured creditors are
2	paid in full.
3	MR. GALARDI: That's 750 and another \$3-4 million.
4	THE COURT: Is that \$4 million in subordinated
5	debt?
6	MR. GALARDI: There's the subordinated piece of
7	the intercompany to Hungary, which I would say is roughly 4;
8	and then there's the 750 make-whole claim, which is 750.
9	THE COURT: It's almost \$5 million in un in
10	subordinated debt.
11	MR. GALARDI: Yes.
12	THE COURT: And that's included within the 36
13	million in total?
14	MR. GALARDI: No.
15	THE COURT: Okay. So there's 36 million in non-
16	subordinated unsecured debt.
17	MR. GALARDI: Correct.
18	THE COURT: And how much money is there to pay
19	that?
20	MR. GALARDI: About \$55 million.
21	THE COURT: All right, oaky.
22	MR. GALARDI: I'm sorry, I was a little bit slow
23	on that one.
24	THE COURT: You've been moving pretty fast.
25	MR. GALARDI: And, Your Honor, there's funding

and, again, there's details and we have a cash flow. And, again, I'm thinking of confirmation, you know, we have reserved various amounts under the plan for professionals and costs and all of those sorts of things. But at the end of the day, if we pay 36 -- now to answer your question -- if we pay the full 36, there would still be a little extra money to go over to Gawker Hungary and go back up to GMGI and there'll be about \$39 million by my quick math on that.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. Thanks.

MR. GALARDI: Okay. And, again, a lot of those creditors have claims up at the parent too. So, Your Honor, with respect to that, we think the disclosure statement contains adequate information, and we'd ask Your Honor to approve it. I'd like to turn just very briefly --

THE COURT: Before we get to the Order, let me ask if anybody wants to be heard on the disclosure statement. Hearing no response, go ahead.

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, with respect to the proposed disclosure statement Order, we've had very few changes to the Order that -- and we did file a notice of that. I don't know if Your Honor has questions about that or the changes to anything in the solicitation procedures. I think they're -- I would say they're standard. I will note we did one thing.

THE COURT: (indiscernible).

Page 39 1 MR. GALARDI: I will note that we did one thing, 2 and I think this also goes to expediting a resolution. We've objected to claims, large litigation claims. Now, 3 whether they accept it or not, we added a convenience class 4 5 to this plan. Whether they take \$25,000, I don't know. 6 THE COURT: One of the things I wanted to mention 7 is it wasn't clear to me that -- or it may not be clear to 8 them -- that by opting into this convenience class, that 9 resolves the objection and waives any further claims. 10 MR. GALARDI: Okay. We will make that clear, yes. 11 THE COURT: That should be made clear. 12 MR. GALARDI: Okay, and that's clearly our 13 intention. And it's also our intention that you don't get a 14 75 bite, one of each. 15 THE COURT: I assumed that. Well, just say that 16 by opting into the convenience class resolves the objection 17 and the claim is allowed in that amount basically. 18 MR. GALARDI: Correct. THE COURT: Is what you're saying. 19 20 MR. GALARDI: That is right. 21 THE COURT: That is the settlement of the claim. 22 MR. GALARDI: Correct. And Your Honor, and we are 23 actually giving to a -- there's a non-voting status since

they have a pending objection since we filed those. There

will be a box that they can still make that election.

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even though we've taken the position it's zero, it's well worth our time to pay 25,000 to make it go away. We also hope -- and this is, again, what we've said to the committee -- we'd love to engage in settlement negotiations because, again, our main goal is to make sure we get plans, get the claims done, and get effective before year end and not have fights over reserves at confirmation.

I don't know if Your Honor had other questions about --

THE COURT: Yeah, another point. When you're talking about resolution events, I guess this is the Order rather than the -- that was for solicitation procedures. So I'm looking at the redline copy.

MR. GALARDI: Okay.

THE COURT: It talks a resolution of end, and it talks about certain things that have to occur no later than three days prior to the voting deadline. And one of the things is -- well, there are several things, one of which being the Court temporarily allows a claim under Rule 1318(a). Is it possible that deadline can run before you even file an objection? I mean, you can object to a claim after the voting deadline, can't you?

MR. GALARDI: Yes, but what we did in our procedures, which we thought about exactly -- and, again, people have done it for gerrymandering purposes. It's not

Page 41 1 my style. What we particularly did was, we gave ourselves a 2 deadline that you had to file by October 31st the objection; or else if we filed an objection after this date, it's our 3 obligation to go in and say, we don't think you should have 4 5 an allowed claim. So if we just filed a random objection, 6 they still get to vote that claim. 7 THE COURT: Next, on Page 8 of the redline, it's 8 the carryover of Paragraph 8, and subsection (g) says that 9 if you send in two ballots, we'll count the later ballot, 10 right? 11 MR. GALARDI: Yes. 12 THE COURT: What happens if the second ballot 13 changes the vote from an acceptance to a rejection or a 14 rejection to an acceptance? 15 MR. GALARDI: Is it a late -- did you say late 16 ballot? 17 THE COURT: A timely ballot. 18 MR. GALARDI: It changes the vote to the acceptance or rejection. 19 20 THE COURT: Can't do that without a Court Order 21 under Rule 3018(a). 22 MR. GALARDI: That's true. 23 THE COURT: So you can count the ballot subject to 24 Rule 3018(a). 25 MR. GALARDI: Okay. And Your Honor, most times

Page 42 1 that doesn't have an effect on voting, so it's usually not 2 an issue to deal with at confirmation, but we'll deal it with then. 3 4 THE COURT: Next, it's not really going to affect 5 this kind of a case, but you have an aggregation in the next 6 paragraph. If I'm a creditor with 30 claims, you can count 7 me as one claim, right? What's the authority for that? 8 MR. GALARDI: Well, again, a lot depends on the 9 kinds of claims. You're right --10 THE COURT: It's not going to happen in this case, 11 but I'm curious, what's the authority for that? 12 MR. GALARDI: I'm going to say --13 THE COURT: So if somebody wants to go out and buy 14 up claims to block a confirmation. 15 MR. GALARDI: You're 100 percent correct, Your 16 Honor, and it should not be there. 17 THE COURT: Under Section 1126(c), we can't 18 (indiscernible). 19 MR. GALARDI: Correct. 20 THE COURT: With respect to -- this comes up a 21 couple of times. Starting with J, you essentially say that 22 the Debtors can waive any defects subject to contrary Court 23 Order. There are those out there who might think that the 24 Debtor would waive the defects for the acceptances, but not 25 the rejections. So you can't waive anything without a Court

Page 43 1 Order. 2 MR. GALARDI: And so, Your Honor, what we'll do is if we intend to waive it, we'll come in at confirmation and 3 ask Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Well, what you're going to do is in 6 your -- and this may be eventually a rule change in the 7 national rules -- your certification should identify those 8 claims which you contend should not be counted or don't 9 comply. 10 MR. GALARDI: Right. 11 THE COURT: And then if it's -- you know, if it 12 matters, then we'll go through them. It may not matter. 13 MR. GALARDI: Sure. 14 THE COURT: Same comment with subsection (1), 15 where you can waive, I guess, more defects and 16 irregularities. Again, that's only with a Court Order. 17 MR. GALARDI: Okay. 18 THE COURT: With respect to (n), which gives you 19 the general right to do anything you want, it's only subject 20 to Court Order. And (r), where you say no ballot can be 21 withdrawn or modified after the voting deadline without the 22 prior written consent of the Debtors, that may also implicate a change in voting. I'm not sure you can vote 23 24 after the deadline. But, you know, will have to comply with 25 Rule 3018(a) if they want to change their vote.

Page 44 1 MR. GALARDI: Sure, understood. 2 THE COURT: Okay? 3 MR. GALARDI: Yes. THE COURT: Anything else on the Order? 4 5 MR. GALARDI: Not unless Your Honor has other 6 things on the Order. 7 THE COURT: Does anyone else want to be heard on 8 the application? 9 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, Greg Zipes with the U.S. 10 Trustee's Office. We have no objection, and the 11 presentation was very helpful to me. I just wanted to flag 12 one potential issue, which I don't think is going to happen 13 based on the presentation. But unsecured debt is project at 14 about \$36 million by the Debtor, and that would be to 100 15 percent plus interest, or unless the parties had agreed to 16 some other treatment, which they have. But I just wanted to 17 flag one issue. There's a payment to the three main 18 creditors here and they're getting in full for their claim. 19 There are other unsecured creditors as well. 20 THE COURT: Yeah, I know. Who represents the 21 interests of the unsecured creditors, the other unsecured 22 creditors? MR. ZIPES: Well, I'm just -- I think it's 23 24 probably, based on what he's saying, it's not going to make 25 a difference in this case. But I just want to flag it as an

1 issue that I might raise at con --

THE COURT: Well, the committee still represents the interests of the unsecured creditors, assuming they haven't resigned, and the committee had separate counsel.

MR. RUSSELL: Your Honor, William Russell, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, on behalf of the committee. I was going to make exactly that point, Your Honor. Despite the fact that the three members of the committee have settled their individual claims against the estate, they're cognizant of their obligations as members of the committee. The committee still functions, and we're out there to safeguard the interests of the unsecured creditors generally and will continue to do so.

MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, may I just interject.

THE COURT: The problem may be, Mr. Zipes, particularly with these personal injury claims, we may not know for a very long time what those claims come in at.

MR. GALARDI: And I would just add -- I mean, again, back and forth between committee counsel, a lot of the reserve has been part of the back and forth there after we had settled those claims, and they were not parties to the individuals, so I would add that.

One thing I do want to correct about what Mr.

Zipes says -- and, again, another debate, and I don't think

it's become a confirmation issue. We are paying a

Page 46 settlement amount; that does not mean we are paying claims 1 2 in full. And I think he came up and said it's claims in 3 full. These claims are still impaired. THE COURT: Well, they're not impaired if you're 4 5 settling them. 6 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, we may have --7 THE COURT: (indiscernible) a case that says that if you pay in accordance with the settlement that it's not 8 9 an impaired claim. 10 MR. GALARDI: Okay. 11 THE COURT: I think the argue -- what Mr. Zipes 12 was saying is you're paying these guys the full amount that 13 you've agreed that you owe them. 14 MR. GALARDI: Two of them. THE COURT: If down the road another personal 15 16 injury claim comes in at a high number, you may not be able 17 to pay that claim 100 percent. MR. GALARDI: Well, and again, Your Honor, you're 18 right, although we've been very rigorous about the bar date 19 and the administration claims bar date. 20 21 THE COURT: No, I understand it's the nature of 22 the claims that you may not know for a long time what a lot of these tort claims come in at, if they come in at 23 24 anything. 25 MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. And, again,

Page 47 1 why we were stringent about bar dates, administrative bar 2 dates, is exactly for that purpose. And our current bar 3 date runs out straight through where we closed operations, and now we're covered even by administrative bar dates for a 4 5 date three weeks after we stop publishing. THE COURT: And with respect to Mr. Bollea, he 7 does have \$140 million judgment. Might it be reversed? 8 Yes. Might it be reduced? Yes. But there's a danger it won't be. And under the circumstances, a \$31 million 10 payment, it makes it very possible, if not probable, that 11 all the creditors will be paid in full sounds to me like 12 it's a settlement. MR. GALARDI: And on that, Your Honor, I think Mr. 13 Denton said in his thing, this is a hard piece. You know, 14 15 some people will say we paid Mr. Bollea too much. Mr. 16 Bollea, I know has said to me, we're paying him too little. 17 So it is part of the allocation, which helps with all these 18 matters. THE COURT: It's a good sign that nobody's happy, 19 20 right? 21 MR. GALARDI: And I'm the least favorite person in 22 the room on both sides, Your Honor. Your Honor, with 23 respect to that --24 THE COURT: You say it proudly. 25 MR. GALARDI: With respect to the disclosure

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statement, Your Honor, we'd ask you to approve it. We have a voting deadline and we'll distribute it. What I would anticipate doing -- and, again, I think you raised many points that would be confirmation points. I don't know if you need to see those changes to the disclosure statement before we do it, or whether we will draft it and just get it out and ask Your Honor to approve the disclosure statement. I leave it to you. I think we have a mailing deadline of November 7th, we will do it. Obviously, it's our risk if we don't meet Your Honor's standard come confirmation.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anyone else who wants to be heard? Subject to the changes I suggested, which are really confirmation issues, I guess, and not disclosure issues, I'm satisfied that the disclosure statement contains adequate information and will permit a hypothetical investor or creditor to make a decision whether to accept or reject the plan, so I'll approve it.

The Order requires the changes that I've indicated. So what I will ask you to do is send me a redline copy of the Order, a clean copy of the Order. And the clean copy of the Order should, as an attachment, have the disclosure statement and exhibits that you handed up to me today, so everybody knows what disclosure statement is being approved.

MR. GALARDI: And, Your Honor, two things with

Page 49 respect to that. One is obviously, your comments on the solicitation procedures will be in this one and have to be approved, so we have to make those. What I was referring to is the disclosure statement. THE COURT: No, I said they are confirmation -primarily confirmation issues, like the scope of the release. I'm confident you'll make the corrections; otherwise, this may be an exercise in futility. MR. GALARDI: Exactly. And, Your Honor, what I would -- unless you want a separate those pages, what I think we will do is --THE COURT: I don't have to see any further changes to the disclosure statement, but I do want a fully blackline copy of the solicitation procedures and also the Order to clarify that the election to opt into to the convenience class resolves the objection and that's it. MR. GALARDI: Thank you, Your Honor. Then we'll filed a conformed disclosure statement, send it out as is practice. Thank you very much for your time, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, don't send anything out until I sign the Order. MR. GALARDI: Yes, obviously. I (indiscernible) jump the gun that much. I appreciate it. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you very much.

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Page 50 1 MR. RUSSELL: Your Honor? 2 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 3 MR. RUSSELL: Before we adjourn, I had one issue I'd like to clarify with the Court. 4 5 THE COURT: For what? 6 MR. RUSSELL: When Your Honor entered the Order 7 approving the retention of the Deloitte Financial Advisory 8 Services and its financial advisors to the committee on 9 October 13th, Your Honor struck one of the tasks that 10 Deloitte would be performing that related to activities 11 relating to the 363 sale. Rather than assume that Your 12 Honor did that because by the time the Order was signed, the 13 363 sale was over or assume that it was subsumed in one of 14 the catch-alls (indiscernible). 15 THE COURT: Wasn't there an -- I left in there the 16 allocation issue, didn't I? 17 MR. RUSSELL: Well, yes, certainly, you left to 18 the allocation and advising the committee in connection with 19 negotiations and due diligence. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. RUSSELL: So, okay, we just want to make sure 21 22 that Your Honor wasn't taking the position that work 23 Deloitte had done in connection with the sale was not 24 excellent. 25 THE COURT: What did it do in connection with the

Page 51 1 sale? 2 MR. RUSSELL: Well, they did a lot, Your Honor. They performed financial analysis of the various bids and 3 letters of intent we received, rather the Debtors received 4 5 from potential buyers. 6 THE COURT: Does the U.S. Trustee have any 7 objection to a supplemental order expanding the retention --8 I think it was a nunc pro tunc retention. 9 MR. RUSSELL: It was, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: That include work done in connection 11 with the sale. 12 MR. ZIPES: We discussed this; we have no 13 objections. THE COURT: All right, so why don't you submit a 14 15 proposed Order which expands the retention to that extent. 16 MR. ZIPES: Thank you very much, Your Honor. 17 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, may I just -- one other 18 issue, and I'm trying to avoid professional fees. There's 19 an outstanding objection by the committee to the Akin Gump 20 application. 21 THE COURT: What are they being retained for? 22 MR. GALARDI: They were retained to give Mr. 23 Tillman independent director advice regarding the analysis of the claims with respect to Mr. Bollea when we were --24 25 before we were having all these settlement discussions.

hopeful that we will resolve that. If we can resolve it with the committee -- there's a hearing next week, I think it is, the 15th. If we can resolve it, I'd like to put it in on certificate of no objection, but I don't know if Your Honor would want to have that on a separate hearing, have that hearing in any event.

THE COURT: What's the objection?

MR. RUSSELL: Your Honor, we didn't really see the need to retain Akin Gump here. To the extent there are conflicts, we don't think they're resolved by Mr. Tillman having separate counsel and weren't sure that Akin Gump was doing anything that could not be done as well by Ropes & Gray. We are negotiating perhaps some sort of cap or some sort of more comfort on the amount of fees. Assuming we can come to agreement on that, we will withdraw our objection.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you can proceed on notice of presentment and a certificate of no objection, but I'll look in the Order. And if I have any questions, as I did with Deloitte, I'll have a hearing.

MR. GALARDI: That's fine, Your Honor, we'll proceed that way, and then we can keep Your Honor apprised if it need adjournment or resolution for the next hearing.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GALARDI: Thank you again for your time.

THE COURT: Anything else?

Page 53 MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:54 AM) 

Page 54 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Digitally signed by Sonya Ledanski Sonya DN: cn=Sonya Ledanski Hyde, o, 6 ou, email=digital1@veritext.com, Ledanski Hyde c=US Date: 2016.11.04 16:26:04 -04'00' 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 November 4, 2016 Date: